

The Newport Mercury

VOL. LXXXVI

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1847.

{ NO. 4423.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
J. H. BARBER & SON.
No. 133 Thames Street.
TERMS—Two Dollars per annum.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly Advertisements can make contracts on liberal terms. All Advertisements will be continued until forbidden when no particular time is specified, and will be charged for accordingly. The circulation which the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publishers) until arrearages are paid.

Weekly Almanac.

JANUARY 1847.	SUN rises.	SUN sets.	MOON rises.	HIGH water.
30 SATURDAY,	7 64	5 46	24 7	23
31 SUNDAY,	7 54	5 55	28 8	8
1 MONDAY,	7 44	5 56	32 8	61
2 TUESDAY,	7 34	5 57	49 9	34
3 WEDNESDAY,	7 24	5 58	46 10	16
4 THURSDAY,	7 05	5 59	43 10	58
5 FRIDAY,	6 59 1/2	5 10	43	month.

FULL MOON 31st day, 2d hour, 59 m. morning.

POST OFFICE Arrangement. MAILS CLOSE,

PROVIDENCE,	Daily,	8 4 A. M.
BOSTON,	do	8 A. M.
NEW YORK,	do	8 1/2 A. M.
FALL RIVER,	do	8 A. M.
WESTLEY,	Tuesdays and Fridays,	8 A. M.
NEW SHOREHAM,	Fridays,	8 A. M.

Office open till 7 P. M.
JOSEPH JOSLEN, Post Master.

DISCOUNT DAYS,

At the several Banks in this Town.
MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.
NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.
NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.
NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.
RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday morning.
BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday afternoon.
TRADERS BANK, on Thursday evening.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Office Hours.

From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.
EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

SELECTED TALE.

Things hardly to be Believed.

BY MRS. LYDIA JANE PIERSON.

'Well, I declare, this is hardly to be believed!' exclaimed Mrs. Gandy, as she threw down a letter which she had been perusing, and turned toward her daughter, who was reclining on a crimson cushioned lounge, in the most approved style of dress, attitude and expression. The young lady lifted her jeweled hand, and raised her sleepy-lidded eyes with inquiring interest, as she breathed forth in an affected tone of music—

'Pray, what have you found, dear mamma? I am longing for something to chase away this horrible ennui.'

'It is hardly to be believed, I repeat, Amina—your uncle Meek has written to me that he intends to send his daughter Lucy to spend the winter with us. I can not refuse to receive her, for she is my sister's child; but dear me! what shall we do with the rustic creature?'

'How came your sister to marry a farmer, mamma?'

'Why, Amina, while pa was a Senator, sister and I accompanied him to Washington one winter, and there we met Mr. Meek, a young and talented member of Congress. Your aunt was captivated by his fine person, real eloquence, and open, manly character; and although she knew that he was only a farmer at home, she persisted in becoming his wife. So he took her to his home in the new State of Ohio, and I have not seen her since; for she soon became a mother, and has several children, so that she was confined at home, and I have been so very delicate in health, that I never dared to brave such a journey. But she used to write frequently, and although she always professed herself perfectly happy, she gave such descriptions of her domestic affairs that I am sure I should have been utterly miserable in her situation. And this daughter of hers, who milks the cows, and makes butter and cheese, and spins yarn, and weaves cloth, and bakes bread, and washes clothes, and scrubs floors,—why, she must be a great, stout looking creature, like a man, with sun burnt face, and coarse hands and feet, and voice like a market woman. And then she will be so awkward—oh dear! what shall we do with her?'

'Why, ma, you really frighten me! you

must not let her come, certainly! I never could introduce such a cousin to society, and certainly I would not forego all pleasure, and remain at home with her.'

'I cannot refuse to receive her, dear Amina; but she is so unsophisticated that we can do with her as we please. If we can make nothing presentable of her, why we can keep her out of sight. But it will cost me so much to dress her!—of course she will have no clothes fit to be seen.'

'Well, mamma, on second thought, we will let her come. She will amuse some of my leisure moments. If I should become interested in her, I should find employment in teaching her politeness and etiquette. If she does not interest me, she will be a fine subject for ridicule.'

And so the matter stood.
Mrs. Gandy was just on the eve of a grand party, to which she had invited the 'aristocracy' of the city. She was occupied in finishing her arrangements, and adding the crowning grace to the labors of servants and upholsters, when she was stunned by the intelligence that Miss Lucy Meek was in the parlor.

'Good heavens! what shall we do?' she cried, addressing her daughter, who was sauntering by her side, and languidly criticising the arrangements. 'If she had only staid until after the party! What can we do with her?'

'We must at least proceed to the parlor and try to welcome her with civility,' remarked Amina. 'She may not be so unrepresentable as we have pictured her.'

And the high-bred mother and daughter descended to the parlor, determining to treat the awkward country girl with all the condescending kindness possible.

Their surprise was no less overwhelming than agreeable, when they beheld seated, perfectly at ease, with a book she had taken from the centre table, a lovely little girl fair as a lily, with very small hands, and a foot peeping from beneath her travelling dress, as if defying competition, which it might have done with safety. She no sooner perceived her relatives than she sprang to meet them, in the most affectionate manner, and returned gracefully the embraces and kisses which they bestowed upon her with real pleasure.

When Amina, after showing Lucy her chamber, joined her mother in the saloon, she exclaimed—

'Oh, mamma! I could hardly have believed that a young lady, educated in the country, could have been so perfectly genteel as cousin Lucy is. I love her dearly already. And then her wardrobe—why, ma, her dresses are really elegant—so simple and tasteful in style, just like her sweet self. She has never been inured to labor I am certain.'

'Certainly not,' replied Mrs. Grandy; 'and I am happy to find my sister's daughter a real lady. I am glad now that she has arrived before the party. She is such an elegant contrast to you, Amina—you will be the rose of the parterre, and she will represent the pure white lily.'

When the family met at dinner, Mrs. Grandy was almost in despair. The cook that she had hired expressly to prepare refreshments for the party, was taken suddenly and violently ill, and neither maid nor mistress knew how to compound or fashion the quantities of beaten eggs, grated sugars, effervescent cream and butter-milk, pulverised spices, and clarified butter, that formed with flour, and yeast, and citrons, and oranges, raisins and currents, and confectionary, a medley of confusion, in pantry and kitchen.

'Do you not understand baking?' asked Lucy of Amina.

'Oh! indeed, no!' replied the astonished belle.

'Nor you, aunt?' she inquired of Mrs. Grandy.

'My dear, I never learned,' murmured the lady.

'It is very strange,' Lucy said; and then she went on—'Well, aunt, if you will trust me, I will produce as fine cakes as any cook in the city.'

'You are too young, Lucy,' cried Mrs. Grandy, 'even if you had studied cooking all your life; but you seem so confident, and as I can do no better, you may try.'

'Will you assist me, Amina? I will engage that, so far from injuring your fair hands, the slight toil will increase their beauty.'

'But what can I do?' asked Amina, laughing.

'Oh, I will direct you,' replied Lucy,

gaily; and the cousins repaired to the kitchen, where the clatter of the culinary operations was enlivened by merry bursts of laughter, and joyous gushes of sweet song.

Lucy made her debut at Mrs. Grandy's select party, in a robe of pure white muslin, her rich brown curls unconfined, except by a fillet of silver gauze, tied just back of the left ear, and floating like a soft mist below her graceful waist. Other ornaments she wore none; yet amid fine forms, robed in velvets and satins, flashed with gems, and flowers, and feather, she seemed a spirit of a purer sphere, and was decidedly the belle, or goddess of the gay saloons.

'Do you sing, Miss Meek?' inquired the rich and fashionable Mr. Goldby, as Miss Grandy arose from the piano.

'Oh yes,' she replied, laughing, 'I sing like a wild bird, but I do not play, or make music scientifically.'

By this time she was the centre of an expectant circle, all eager for the song; and she without a shadow of embarrassment, sang the Ettrick Shepherd's 'Bird of the wilderness,' to a wild sweet air, which the skylark himself might have paused to hear. It was perfectly enchanting, and the free, full soul of native melody, and the manner in which she gave the line—'Oh! to abide in the desert with thee,' was inimitable.

'What a paragon this elegant little niece of yours is,' remarked Mrs. LeGrand to Mrs. Grandy, a few days after the party. 'So graceful, and then she has such perfect taste. Why, her dress, person and character, harmonize so entirely, that one almost supposes they came from the same forming hand, a perfect whole. Indeed, you have reason to be proud of her, she is such an ornament to your family party. She must have been educated at the South, or in Europe, for our schools do not give so perfect a finish.'

'Indeed, Mrs. LeGrand, you pay my niece high compliments. But she is a farmer's daughter, and has never been from home until she came here a few days ago. She has acquired her accomplishments in the school of nature. But she has acquired accomplishments which put me sadly to the blush. Why—the day before my party, Mad. Este, whom I had employed to compound my cakes, was taken sick, just as she had got her ingredients strewed round in utter and inextricable confusion. I was in despair, but Lucy said that if Amina would assist her, she would make all right. And she did mix and bake all my cakes which were so much admired.'

'Well, now,' exclaimed Mrs. LeGrand, 'I can hardly believe the thing possible.—And Miss Meek is so young, and has such perfect little hands.'

'Yes,' replied the aunt, 'and you should see her nice flannel skirts—so fine and soft; and she spun the yarn and wove the cloth herself.'

'I am astonished,' cried Mrs. LeGrand; 'why she is an anomaly.'

'She says not,' replied Mrs. Grandy; 'she insists that all the girls in her neighborhood are equally accomplished; some her superiors. And I am beginning to be of her opinion, that in this country, where the rich to day are poor to-morrow, and vice versa, young ladies should be educated in such a manner as to grace a palace, or make a hovel clean and comfortable.—Amina is improving her opportunity, and learning of Lucy to cook every kind of flesh and fish, and to make cakes and pastry. Lucy assures her that she will be both healthier and happier, in consequence.'

'Well, I declare,' cried Mrs. LeGrand, 'such things are hardly to be believed.'

'And so Miss Meek has refused Mr. Goldby, and gone home to her father's,' remarked a young lady to her beau, as they walked beneath the soft sunlight of early spring.

'It is very strange, was the reply; 'and poor Goldby is nearly distracted. I never supposed that he had so much heart. He sets out in a few days for Europe. The young lady must have been pre-engaged, for independent of his wealth, he is a fine young man.'

'He is so,' sighed the lady. 'And Miss Meek only a farmer's daughter! I declare it is hardly to be believed, that she has rejected him.'

We will pass over three years, and listen to the conversation of the same lady and gentleman—now man and wife.

'Well, dear, I have been informed that Lucy Meek is married to a young farmer of her own neighborhood, whose father used to follow lumbering on the Ohio. They

say, however, that he is a really active and intelligent young buckeye; but it is singular that she should make such a choice after having rejected Goldby.'

'Lucy has not acted without reflection, I assure you. She is an extraordinary girl.—Mrs. Grandy blesses her name daily. She says that since they are reduced, they should be perfectly miserable, but for the spirit Amina caught of her cousin Lucy, and the lesson she learned of her. Does it not seem wonderful to see Amina, who was so proud and indolent, moving about the house in her neat check apron, and singing gaily as she performs the business of both cook and house-maid. And then she was so hard-hearted, I have known her refuse a levy to an object of charity, when her purse was full of gold. Now she will save from her necessities, for the sick and needy.—And both she and her parents declare that they are much happier now than they were in their days of wealth and indolence. I declare, when I look back, and then to the present, I can hardly believe what I see.'

Lucy Meek was married seventeen years ago. We will now look at the present condition of the parties named above. Lucy's husband, the son of a lumberman—who took his bride to a log cabin, and commenced house keeping without a servant to aid her in her work—has risen rapidly from one post of honor and profit to another, until he is now governor of one of the largest and richest States in the Union—and his country house is a palace, surrounded by a beautiful Eden of his own planning and planting, where he is now enabled to enjoy health, ease, and honor, and happiness, surrounded by his lovely and beloved family.

Mr. Gandy, who, after his failure, accepted a clerk's office and salary, now performs the duties of the place, behind the accountant's desk, in the store of his son-in-law. Miss Amina was married to this gentleman when he was a clerk in a dry goods store in New York; but by industry, economy and strict honesty—in all which he has been aided and sustained by his wife—he is now a flourishing merchant, in Pittsburg, Pa. Mrs. Grandy resides with her daughter, and she insists that the reverse of fortune which made them so much wiser and better, and happier, was certainly no misfortune.

Mrs. LeGrand, who was Mrs. Grandy's most intimate friend, but who could not recognize her after her husband's failure, died in a garret two years ago. Mr. LeGrand lost his property in the great fire in N. York, became disheartened, and gave himself up to inebrity. One of his sons is an apprentice, and one a loafer; of his two daughters, one is a governess or nursery maid in a rich family—the other is married to a common sailor, a fine intelligent fellow, who may yet become an admiral or king.

So little reason has any one in this republican country to be lifted up by the mere accident of wealth or station. The poorest man's child may arrive at the highest honors of State. He who is President to-day is a private citizen to-morrow—liable to lose every dollar he possesses, and be overwhelmed with debt and misery.—His child, though born while his father presides over the councils of this wide land, may eventually earn his bread as a day laborer; while the son of the maid-servant, who cleaned the kitchen of the President's house may be carried there in triumph, as its chosen occupant. How ridiculous then, in this land, is haughty pride of wealth or station. How contemptible appears the title 'aristocracy,' applied to any clique or party. Or can there be any thing more ridiculously absurd, than the imparting fine qualities of mind or person, to any particular class or locality. And yet these things are all practised, while thinking minds observe the continual mutations of the wheel of fortune, and value every person according to the intrinsic worth of character—while things hardly to be believed pass continually before them.

A YELLOW SCUM.—A woman who had taken milk of her neighbor for several years saw fit to change her milkman. He had always watered his milk, but having recently 'become hopefully pious,' left off cheating his customers, and gave them good milk. The old lady regretted to part with him, but as his milk was so changed for the worse, as she thought, she could not endure it any longer. 'I am sorry to part with you,' said she, 'but for a week past, your milk has had a dirty yellow scum on it, and I don't want any more of it.'

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of the United States

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF
THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.
[PUBLIC—No. 26.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty seven.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, for the year ending on the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes; to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated—

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, viz:

For the pay of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as provided by the acts of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and of March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars: Provided always, That no superintendent of Indian Affairs or Indian agent, or other disbursing officer in such service, shall have advanced to him, on Indian or public account, any money to be disbursed in future, until such superintendent, agent, or officer in such service shall have settled his accounts of the preceding year, and satisfactorily shown that all balances in favor of the Government, which may appear to be in his hands, are ready to be paid over on the order of the Department.

For pay of sub-agents, authorized by the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For an agent for the Indian tribes residing upon the waters of the Upper Platte and Upper Arkansas rivers, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

For pay of interpreters, as authorized by the same act, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of clerk to Superintendent at St. Louis, who is hereby authorized to be continued, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of clerk to acting Superintendent of Western Territory, who is hereby authorized to be continued, one thousand dollars.

For provisions for Indians, at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business with the different superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business, which is hereby authorized, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars.

For postage, rent, stationery, fuel for offices, and other contingencies of the Indian Department, and for transportation and incidental expenses, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

TO THE CHRISTIAN INDIANS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the acts of May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and May twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, four hundred dollars.

TO THE CHIPPEWAS OF MISSISSIPPI AND LAKE SUPERIOR.

For payment in money for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For payment in goods for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nineteen thousand dollars.

For establishing three blacksmiths' shops, supporting three smiths, and furnishing iron and steel for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, three thousand dollars.

For support of farmers, purchase of implements, grain, or seed, and to carry on their agricultural pursuits for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, one thousand dollars.

For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of tobacco for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty-five years, in money, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty-five years, in goods, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For purchase of tobacco and provisions, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.

For support of two blacksmiths' shops, including pay of smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.

For support of two farmers, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, one thousand dollars.

For pay of two carpenters, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve hundred dollars.

For support of schools, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.

TO THE CHIPPEWAS OF SAGANAW.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, one thousand dollars.

For support of blacksmith at Saganaw, and for farming utensils and cattle, and for the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and seventh article of the treaty of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars.

For education, during the pleasure of Congress stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fifth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, one thousand dollars.

TO THE CHIPPEWAS, MENOMONIES, WINNEBAGOES, AND NEW YORK INDIANS.

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

TO THE CHIPPEWAS, OTTOWAS, AND POTTAWATOMIES.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second (supplemental) article of the treaty of twenty-sixth September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, two thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-sixth September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of snit, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

TO THE CHOCTAWS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of eighteenth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, Bob Cole, stipulated in the tenth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For life annuity to three district chiefs, two hundred and fifty dollars each, stipulated in the fifteenth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the seventeenth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twenty thousand dollars.

For education of forty youths for twenty years, including support of teachers in the nation, two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, stipulated in the twentieth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and ninth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six hundred dollars.

For iron and steel, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For three blacksmiths and assistants for sixteen years, stipulated in the twentieth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty, and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For pay of millwright, stipulated in the twentieth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, six hundred dollars.

TO THE CHICKASAWS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.

For education for fifteen years, stipulated in the second supplemental article of the treaty of twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, three thousand dollars.

TO THE CREEKS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for fifteen years, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, and use of shop and tools, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, five hundred and forty dollars.

For two blacksmiths and assistants, and use of shop and tools, for twenty years, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For iron and steel, five hundred and forty dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, and use of shop and tools, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

For agricultural implements, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.

For education for twenty years, stipulated in the thirtieth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.

For education for twenty years, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand and eighty dollars.

For wagon maker, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, three thousand dollars.

For wagon maker, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, three thousand dollars.

Concluded on the fourth page.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The steamer HIBERNIA, Capt. Ryrie, arrived at Boston on Monday last, bringing twenty-eight days later intelligence from Europe. She had a rough passage and was detained at Halifax to take in coal. Among the passengers were his Excellency the Governor General of Canada and suit.

From Liverpool, papers of the 5th; London of the evening of the 4th; Paris and Hayre of the 2d, and Dublin of the 3d instant, have been received.

The intelligence she brings is of considerable importance.

The price of Corn has advanced. The best quality of Corn is quoted at 68 and 72 shillings.

The price of Flour has advanced. Flour in bond, best quality, is quoted at 37 and 38 shillings per barrel.

The Cotton Market has been more animated during the past month, so that there has been a considerable business transacted. Ordinary Orleans and Mobile Cotton is quoted at 65-8 to 7d.; fair do. at 71-2 to 73-4d.; good do. at 81-2d.

The Money market has been quiet, with little fluctuation since the last publication of the European Times.

It is said that about £500,000 in specie came out to Boston by the Hibernia.

American Lard has been very largely dealt in, kegs selling at 48 to 50 shillings.

American Beef and Pork continue in excellent demand, and although supplies are coming in free very stiff rates are paid.

The English papers say that the President's Message gives a hopeful assurance that the American Tariff, so far as regards British goods, will be maintained and has given English manufacturers a cheerful prospect for their trade for the coming spring.

Mr. O'Connell is looking feeble, and is said to be fast assuming the character of extreme old age.

A Paris paper asserts that the French Government intends to propose to the Chambers a considerable deduction in the duties on foreign corn.

Several slight shocks of earthquakes have lately been felt in the neighborhood of Marseilles.

The cost of the overland route to India, first class cabins, will be reduced in March next to £12.

It is said that Government intends to shorten the term of the soldiers' enlistment to ten years.

The negotiations for a commercial treaty between Brazil and the Zollverein are stated to have failed.

The Caledonia arrived out on the night of the 30th.

The last message of President Polk, which was expected a few days before the sailing of the Hibernia, has been assailed by the whole of the press, ugly names given to the process of reasoning in which the President accounts for the Mexican war.

One passage has been strongly commented upon, that in which he states the war was not undertaken with the view to conquest from this it may be inferred that the annexation of which Commodore Stockton has taken possession as a territory of the United States, is even less popular in England than was the annexation of Texas.

The condition of Ireland continues to be the absorbing object of attention. Day after day the distress continues to increase, and famine is doing the work of death in various parts of the country.

Immense numbers of poor half starved creatures find their way across the Channel and beg, and exist as best they can by appeals to the feelings of the inhabitants in the great towns of England.

A pension of £100 a year has been offered by the government to Father Mathew. The suffering population in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland is estimated at 100,000. A considerable supply of potatoes has arrived in London from Holland.

The rate Sutte has been prohibited in the Rasput State of Jyopore, by a unanimous vote of the regency.

On the 19th inst. Major James, of 77th Regiment, shot himself at the Prince Albert Hotel, London.

An American ship, that arrived in London, from New York had 30 bbls of pork suet.

The Pope has reduced the duty on the export and import of grain into the Roman dominions.

A conflict had taken place between the Chinese and Portuguese at Macao, in relation to fiscal and general relations, in the course of which several Chinese fast boats had been burned and sunk. Order had been restored in consequence of the firmness of the Portuguese Governor.

TAKING A SLAVE TO EUROPE.—In the New Orleans District Court, judgment in the case of *Anseine alias Caraco vs. L. A. Pignery* for himself and wife, Madame Pignery. It appears plaintiff was a slave of Madame P., and accompanied her to France in 1836, where she remained for some time. After her return, she continued in defendant's service some years.—She sued for her freedom and \$120 wages since her return from France. The Court decreed that her liberty be granted, and condemned defendant in costs.

N. O. Times.

UNITED STATES MAIL STOLEN.—On the 13th instant, as the steamer Benjamin Franklin, from Louisville to Cincinnati, with the United States mail bag, containing three mails from New Orleans, and four or five from Nashville, and said to contain a large amount of money and bills of exchange—the bag was stolen, or made off with, in a manner that left no clue to the discovery of the persons committing the act.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

In the SENATE.—Twenty-six abolition memorials were presented. The question on their reception was laid on the table.

Mr. Johnson of Md. called up the resolution offered by him some days since, requesting information of the Secretary of the Treasury respecting the transfer of certain public moneys from northern cities to southern cities, and whether the sub-treasury law impeded the financial operations of the government. The resolutions were debated so far by striking out that part relating to the operation of the sub-treasury law.—Pending debate on the adoption of the resolutions, as modified, they were laid over.

The bill for the increase of the army coming up, Mr. Hannegan's amendment for the appointment of chaplains was adopted, and the salary fixed at \$1000. Pending discussion of a motion to change the troops from regulars to volunteers, the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE.—A personal explanation took place between Messrs. Sawyer and Culver. The former pledged himself to prove that Mr. Culver had endeavored improperly to obtain secrets for publication.—Mr. Culver pronounced the statement false, and said if he was compelled he would fight, and insisted, as the challenged party, on the choice of weapons.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the treasury note and land bills. The latter bill was slightly amended and passed. On the former, the Committee rose and reported progress.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

In the SENATE.—The Treasury note bill was received from the House and referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion of Mr. Westcott, the Secretary of the Navy was directed to report the causes which induced the return of the frigate Cumberland and the steamer Mississippi from the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Cilley offered a resolution setting forth, that speedy and honorable peace with Mexico is exceedingly desirable; that the constitution does not provide for holding foreign territory, nor for incorporating foreign nations with the Union, and that the President be requested to withdraw our troops to some point in the United States on or near the boundary line. The resolution was laid over without debate, and will come up to-morrow.

On Mr. Hannegan's motion, the President was requested to communicate the facts respecting the difficulty between Mr. Wise and the Brazilian Government.

The Post Office Committee reported a bill supplementary to the act providing for the transmission of mails between the United States and foreign countries.

Mr. Johnson's resolution for information concerning recent transfers of public money from New York to New Orleans was adopted.

Mr. Sevier on leave, introduced a bill to create the office of Assistant Secretary of State.

The ten regiments bill was then taken up; Mr. Houston spoke at length in support of his amendment, changing the troops from regulars to volunteers, who shall elect their own officers.

The debate was continued by Senators Allen, Cass, Crittenden, Benton, Huntington, Johnson of Md., Turner, Houston, Cilley, Upham, and others, until 6 o'clock, when Mr. Houston's amendment was rejected, 14 to 28.

The Senate adjourned at quarter to 7, until Monday, without further action on the bill.

In the HOUSE.—Mr. Boyd, from the select committee, to whom was referred the bill to increase the pay of regulars and volunteers, reported an amendatory bill which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for Monday.

Mr. Stephens of Ga., asked leave to introduce a joint resolution declaring that war against Mexico is not waged with a view to the conquest or dismemberment of that republic, by the acquisition of any portion of her territory; that it is the desire of the United States to terminate hostilities on terms honorable to both parties; embracing liberal sentiments on our part on questions growing out of the proper and rightful boundary of Texas, and the full recognition thereof on her part, and proper provision for the payment of the just claims of our citizens—the whole to be adjusted by negotiation, instituted according to the established forms of each government respectively.

Objection being made to receive the resolution, Mr. Stephens moved a suspension of the rules, and demanded the yeas and nays—yeas 76, nays 88.

The House refused, 72 to 108, to go into the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House then took up the private lender, and a great number of private bills were passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on private bills; several were considered, after which the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

In the HOUSE.—The Texas post route bill was discussed the whole day. There was a proposition to commit it; but the House was determined to pass it. The bill establishes post routes in Texas as far as Fort Brown, on the Rio Grande.

The House voted to meet during the remainder of the session at 11 A. M.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

In the SENATE.—Mr. Archer presented the credentials of Mr. Mason, the new Senator from Virginia, who was qualified and took his seat.

Sundry communications were received from departments, among them the annual report of the Commissioner of patents and a list of contracts made by the Navy Department.

Mr. Benton, on leave, made a speech in vindication of the President for having proposed the creation of the office of Lieutenant General of the army. The plan was his and not the President's. In September the President had offered him the mission to France, which he positively declined.—In November he sent for him and asked his opinion relative to the future conduct of the war. He gave his plan, and afterwards put it in writing, but would not disclose it. He would say, however, that it required one head for the whole army, and that the war should be prosecuted vigorously—living on the enemy and levying contributions. Gen. Jackson had offered him the command of the army in 1836, in case of war with Mexico. In 1812 he (Mr. Benton) was the military superior of every general now in the service. He mentioned these things only to vindicate the President.

The Treasury note bill was then taken up. Some unimportant amendments were proposed, but at 5 o'clock, without action the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE.—Mr. Macay presented a memorial from the Common Council of New York, relating to the importation of foreign paupers and criminals. Referred to the Judiciary Committee, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Rathbun rose to a question of privilege. The Secretary of the Treasury had been required, by resolution of the House several weeks since, to furnish certain information in regard to secret agents employed by the department. The information he now understood was to be withheld until near the close of the session.

Mr. Bailey defended the Secretary, and said he should move to rescind the resolution.

Mr. Garrett Davis then offered a resolution for a select committee to inquire into the matter, with power to send for persons and papers.

A long debate ensued. The resolution was finally laid on the table, 111 to 3.

Mr. Schenck offered a series of resolutions in favor of peace, withdrawing our troops from the coast of the Rio Grande, discharging the volunteers, and in favor of the prosecution of the war by blockading the Mexican ports, levying duties on articles imported thereinto, and against a war of conquest. The House refused to receive them.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the amendatory bill to increase the pay of volunteers and regulars in the army and to grant bounty lands to them in certain cases. The amendments having been debated, the committee rose and reported progress. A resolution was adopted to close the debate on the bill to-morrow.

Resolution of the Kentucky Legislature to increase the pay of the volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

In the SENATE.—A communication was received from the Navy Department, stating the causes which induced the return of U. S. frigate Cumberland and steamer Mississippi.

The loan bill was taken up. Mr. Westcott opposed the details of the bill, and moved that no notes should be disposed of in any way for less than par and interest.—Agreed to. Mr. Huntington moved an amendment to limit the authority to issue treasury notes to eighteen months after the passage of the bill. The amendment was rejected—yeas 23, nays 29.

Mr. Evans moved to amend the bill so as to limit the authority of re-issue only to such notes as may be received in payment of public dues prior to maturity. The amendment was rejected, 24 to 25.

Mr. Simmons, of R. I. then offered an amendment to extend security of public land to treasury notes as well as stock issue under the act. After the rejection of this, and one or two other amendments proposed and adopted, with an additional section requiring the secretary of the treasury to report to Congress at the commencement of next session all done by him under this act, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and the Senate adj.

In the HOUSE.—Mr. Ellet the new member from Mississippi in place of Mr. Jefferson Davis, was qualified and took his seat. On motion of Mr. Boyd, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to increase the pay of and grant bounty lands to regulars and volunteers in the army. Amendments were proposed. The Committee then proceeded to vote on the amendments, some of which were adopted, changing materially the features of the bill. The amendments were reported to the House, and without any vote thereon, it adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

In the SENATE.—The Treasury note bill was passed by a vote of 42 to 2.

The Post Office Committee reported a joint resolution for the transportation of the mail to and from the army in Mexico.

Sensor Cilley's resolution withdrawing the army from Mexico coming up, that gentleman made some remarks explaining his position; when, on motion, the resolution was laid on the table. Yeas 44—nays 0. Mr. Calhoun was not present.

The army bill was called up. Mr. Atchison defended his amendment concerning the volunteers. Messrs. Greene, Dayton and Jarnagin followed. The question was not taken.

In the HOUSE.—A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury with a statement of the names of the Clerks and other persons employed in the Department during the last year, and the manner in which the contingent fund of the Department was expended for the year ending 13th September last.

From the Secretary of the Navy, an abstract of the contingent expenses of the department, and statements of the contracts of the bureau of provisions and clothing; and the names of the clerks and other persons employed in the department during the last year.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the War Department, with a statement of the number of appropriations to the first of January, 1845, and appropriations made for the fiscal year 1845-6, and the balance on the 1st of July last.

Mr. King, of Ga., introduced a resolution which was passed, directing the President to procure gold and silver medals for the officers and men of the English, French and Spanish vessels, who rescued the crew of the Somers.

The Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the constitutionality of appointing regents to the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. Garrett Davis, of Ky., offered a resolution, inquiring if our Government had at the present time, diplomatic Representatives in Mexico. The House refused to suspend the rules to receive it.

The Post Office appropriation bill was read twice.

The bill to increase the pay of volunteers and regulars, and give them bounty lands, was passed, as amended, by a vote of 171 to 18.

Mr. Schenck of Ohio, moved a suspension of the rules to introduce his resolution withdrawing the army to this side of the Rio Grande. The motion was refused by a vote of 21 to 150.

The Senate amendment to the Treasury note bill was agreed to.

The Committee of the Whole took up the navy appropriation bill. Pending a motion to close the debate at 1 o'clock P. M. to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

In the SENATE.—Mr. Fairfield from the Naval Committee, reported a bill for building four war steamers.

The Army bill was then taken up, the question being on the adoption of Mr. Atchison's amendment, Messrs. Benton and Dayton made a few remarks, and Mr. Jarnagin concluded his speech yesterday.

Mr. Butler followed Mr. Jarnagin, and was seconded by Mr. Crittenden; when the question being taken, the amendment was rejected—yeas 20, nays 30.

Mr. Allen's amendment, to raise 10,000 additional volunteers, was rejected, as also several others.

After considerable discussion, on motion of Mr. Budger, the proviso authorizing the President to appoint officers during the recess of Congress, was stricken out—30 to 11.

In the HOUSE.—The Navy Appropriation bill was under discussion. Messrs. Ewing and Simmons were the principal speakers.

The House was in session at 5 o'clock, P. M. deciding points of order. Much confusion and disorder prevailed during the day.

establishing Jail limits in Providence; giving Courts of Probate authority to provide for the sale of minor's estates; amending the Insolvent law.

The report of the committee on the Arsenal, and a vote allowing sundry accounts, were communicated from the House.

The Senate concurred in the Act known as the Lien Law.

MORNING.—House.—Certain accounts allowed and ordered to be paid.

Resolution directing the Quarter Master General to sell certain articles and take such measures as he may think proper; referred to the Committee on the Militia.

An act in addition to an act concerning theatrical exhibitions, providing penalties for establishing bowling alleys in the compact parts of the city or town; read.

The Committee on Finance reported an act upon the same subject. Laid on the table.

An act in addition to an act establishing Courts of Probate, authorizing such Courts to grant to guardians leave to sell the real estate of their wards, and to grant aliens power to hold real estate; read and passed.

An act in addition to an act for the relief of insolvent debtors, authorizing sureties on a bond to return to jail, &c. to commit principal; read and passed.

An act in amendment of an act establishing the jail limits in the city of Providence; read and passed.

An act cutting down small fees; laid upon the table.

Report of the committee appointed to examine the affairs of the State Prison, was read and both Houses then adjourned to Monday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Jan. 25.

AFTERNOON.—Senate.—No business of importance done in the Senate.

AFTERNOON.—House.—An act authorizing depositions to be taken and read in the trial of cases for the violation of the license law, read, passed to a second reading, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

It has already passed through the Senate, and was sent down to the House.—This act would take the license cases out from the operation of the rule which allows the respondent in all criminal cases, to be confronted with the witnesses against him.

An act directing the Attorney General to commence prosecutions against delinquent collectors of the Military tax, read, passed to a second reading, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

An act authorizing Justices of the Peace in the town of Smithfield to join persons in matrimony, read, rule suspended.

The House being called, the bill passed by a vote of 25 to 10.

An act in relation to storing gunpowder, read and passed.

Concurrences from the Senate read. The House adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Jan. 26.

MORNING.—House.—In the House, after debate, the bill establishing the report of the Commissioners upon the Northern Boundary line was passed by a vote of 24 to 22.

The act in relation to Bowling Alleys was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AFTERNOON.—House.—An act passed allowing Justices in the towns of Johnston, Burrillville and Cumberland to join persons in matrimony.

The House concurred in the act passed by the Senate in relation to mending highways and bridges.

The remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of the Committee's report upon the affairs of the State Prison. A communication from the Inspectors was received, differing from the views expressed by the Committee. The bill was finally passed without material alteration, and concurred in by the Senate, and then the House adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

MORNING.—House.—Journal read. Motion of Charles Richmond, Jr., et al., for an act of incorporation, received, rule suspended, continued with an order of notice.

An act in amendment of an act establishing fees. The act provides 70 cts. as the fee for an original commitment, and 25 cts. for each subsequent commitment on the same complaint, and 10 cts. per mile travel. The act was introduced by Mr. Whipple, who moved its passage.

Mr. Shearman spoke again in favor of the reduction, and Mr. Buffum against it, and the bill passed.

Mr. Lawton—for the Finance Committee—reported an act in relation to counsel employed by the State, providing that no counsel shall hereafter be employed in any case in which this State is a party, or in any way concerned, unless by the order of the General Assembly, read and passed.

Report of the committee upon the communication tax.

The whole subject was laid upon the table. E. H. Hazard's bill for services in the license case at Washington. Mr. Hazard charges \$500 each year for his attendance and services, amounting to \$1293. The committee recommended to allow \$250 each year for attendance and services, and expenses, amounting to \$793. After considerable debate the account was unanimously allowed as recommended by the committee.

The report of the Commissioners on the Shell Fisheries was taken up. The report of the Committee on the Judiciary is adverse to any action in the matter at this session.

After some discussion of the question whether the proceedings of the Commissioners, in leasing the Great Bed, should be stayed, in conformity with the resolution of the Senate, the House refused to concur with the Senate, by a vote of 25 to 27.

An act in amendment of an act concerning crimes, providing that depositions may be taken to be used in the trial of cases for the violation of license law. It was not recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary, and was laid upon the table without opposition.

An act in relation to bowling alleys, not recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary, and laid upon the table.

The act introduced on Tuesday, in relation to the taking, detaining and returning slaves, was called for by Mr. Brown.

The bill was advocated by Messrs. Davis, Shearman, Whipple and others and opposed by Messrs. Potter and Robbins, and passed by a vote of 49 to 5.

Resolution authorizing the Governor to draw upon the General Treasurer for a sum not exceeding \$2500 for the support of volunteers.

The resolution was supported by Messrs. Clarke (of Prov.) Brown, Taylor, & Weedon and opposed by Messrs. Whipple and Cranston. The yeas and nays were called, the bill passed by a vote of 23 to 19.

Resolution in relation to the salary of the Commissioner of Public Schools, fixing the salary at \$1000, to commence after his election in May next. The bill was so amended as to provide for the election of the Commissioner by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Senate, by a vote of 13 to 8, concurred in the appropriation of \$2500 towards the support of the company recruiting in Providence for the U. S. Army.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Jan. 28.

MORNING.—Senate.—The Senate concurred in certain acts and resolutions of the House.

MORNING.—House.—Journal read. Concurrences from the Senate.

Mr. Patten having been called to the chair, The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the thanks of the House be presented to the Hon. Robert B. Cranston, for the prompt and able manner in which he has performed his duties as presiding officer since his election in May, A. D. 1846.

Messrs. Brown, Taylor and Tourtellot opposed the passage of the resolution upon the ground that they could not say that they thought the Speaker had properly discharged his duties.

Messrs. Shearman, Ballou and Bullock advocated the passage of the resolution.

Upon a motion to lay the resolution upon the table, the yeas and nays were called, and the House refused to lay the resolution upon the table by the following vote:—Yeas 10—Nays 43.

The resolution passed.

Resolution discharging George Childs from imprisonment; passed.

Petition of Henry Anthony and others, for an act of incorporation of a Mutual Life Insurance Company, continued with an order of notice.

The General Assembly adjourned to meet according to law.

NEW YORK.

"COUNTING CHICKENS BEFORE THEY ARE HATCHED" is a fable of some people, and so has been since the days of Ahaschar, the castle-in-the-air builder. But we have never seen a more striking exemplification of it than that contained in an advertisement which we find in one of the morning papers in this city: wherein "a lady about becoming a mother is desirous of giving the infant from its birth to some family having no children, to bring up, in all respects, as their own. She is of Italian birth, twenty years of age, remarkably healthy, of refined education, prepossessing personal appearance, and regular features, who became a widow about four months since, and anxious to return to her country." This is something new in the way of advertising.

Express.

DEATH FROM FRIGHT.—Upon a groundless suspicion a posse of watchmen entered the boarding house of Mr. Richardson, in Brooklyn, on Sunday last, and charged a young man who was boarding there, with having a trunk full of stolen goods.—The mother of Mr. R. was very much alarmed by the confusion of the scene, and consequently came to her death in about two hours, as is supposed from fright. And it finally turned out that the chest was full of tools.—75.

Monroe Edwards, the great forger, who was committed to the State Prison at Sing Sing several years ago, and whose name has become familiar to all who know any thing of the history of crime in our country, is now in a rapid consumption and can hardly live more than a few weeks at best. The prison physician has relinquished all hope of his recovery, and his death at any moment would not be a matter of surprise.

Tribune.

DOMESTIC BLISS.—As one of the city lamplighters was lighting the lamps on Saturday night, his wife knocked the ladder from under him, and he fell upon his head, injuring it so severely that he is not expected to recover.

Patrick Tracy, with a wife and two children, were picked up in the street, Monday evening, and taken to the State House. They lately arrived from Liverpool in the ship Pacific. Their only sleeping place, since their arrival, has been in an unoccupied cellar, which was the temporary place of a herd of swine. They were in a most deplorable condition indeed, and it is doubtful whether any of them will long continue in the world.

THE POOR.—The total number of persons relying directly upon the city for support, is 7491; of whom 5921 are dependent on the Alms House proper, and the remainder on out-door relief.

The Anti-Renters in the State Prison have all been pardoned.

THE CUNARD STEAMERS.—The Hon. Samuel Cunard and others, contractors with the Lords Commissioners of the British Admiralty for the conveyance of the mails between Liverpool and New York, have at length made arrangements to make Jersey city the terminus of a line of steam packets. The associates of the ferry company have contracted to erect wharves and to build

NEWPORT MERCURY, ARMY & NAVY NEWS.

NEWPORT.

SATURDAY, JANUARY, 30, 1847.

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State adjourned at Providence, on Thursday morning after a session of nearly four weeks.

U. S. SENATORS.

VIRGINIA.—The Legislature succeeded on the 31st inst., in electing a U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Pennybacker. On the ninth ballot Mr. James M. Mason was elected, the vote standing—Mason 97, McDowell 19, Summers 11, Jones 11, scattering 19. Mr. Mason is a democrat, but received most of the Whig votes.

NEW JERSEY.—An informal meeting of the Whig members of the legislature was held on Thursday evening, at which it was agreed, without opposition, to re-elect Hon. J. W. Miller to the U. S. Senate.

LOUISIANA.—Pierre Soule, Dem., was elected Senator from Louisiana in place of Mr. Barrow, deceased. First ballot, Soule 69; L. Borden 62.

FIRE IN WESTLEY.—A fire broke out about four o'clock on Friday, the 22d inst., in the mule room of the cotton factory belonging to Messrs. E. H. Babcock & Co., of Westley. The fire communicated to the woolen factory adjoining, and both were destroyed. The loss is estimated at about \$25,000, insurance about \$15,000. The cotton factory contained about 50 looms for the manufacture of printing cloths and the woolen factory contained 22 looms for the manufacture of linsey plaids.

WASHINGTON BALL.—We have been requested to mention that a grand Military and Civic Ball, to take place at the OCEAN HOUSE, is in contemplation. A considerable number of Subscribers have already been obtained. The subscription paper will be found at RIDER'S, 97 Thames street.

The steamer PERUY will make her last trip on Monday next.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing resigned his seat in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on Thursday last, having received the appointment of Colonel of the Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers. His valedictory address, in which he eloquently alluded to the command he had received, was listened to with breathless attention.

A movement is on foot in New Orleans, the ladies of that city taking an active part in it, to present Mrs. Chase, the heroine of Tampico, a service of plate.

LIBERTY CONVENTION.—The Liberty Convention was held in Mechanics Hall, in Providence on Wednesday last. Very few were in attendance except in the evening, when several speakers from abroad addressed the meeting, and the Hall was half full. The following are the nominations: for Governor, Edward Harris; for Lieutenant Governor, James R. Babcock; for Secretary of State, Sylvester R. Jackson; for General Treasurer, William H. Hudson; for Attorney General, Bailey E. Borden; for Representative to Congress, Eastern District, Rev. John Boyden, Jr.; Western District, Lauriston Hall. The State ticket is the same as last year.

FIRE.—On Wednesday evening about half past 11, a fire broke out in the jewelry shop of Mr. J. K. Fellows, 133 Merchants street, Lowell, south side. The building with a number of others were consumed. Loss about \$10,000.

The Court have granted Tirrell until this day to arrange his affairs, before entering the State Prison upon his sentence.

The Floating Dry Dock at East Boston, and the hind and new wharf attached, was sold at auction last Thursday, for \$20,000 cash.

A drunken man, named Inman, was found by the watch in Boylston street, Boston, on Friday night, nearly frozen to death.

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH.—An informant tells us that on Tuesday, while workmen were engaged on the Long Pond water works in Brookline, blasting rocks, one of them went down what was called one of the "air holes," to remove a quantity of stone that had been blasted. After removing several tons of the rocks, the large fissure within which he stood closed on him by some extraordinary means, and caught the unhappy man just above the hips, and held him fast. He could not be taken out except by being torn to pieces, and in the meantime his cries were most agonizing. A consultation was held, and it was decided to open a vein and bleed him to death. This happened about a mile and a half from the Punch Bowl Tavern. Besides this accident, another is reported to have taken place on Friday last in Weston, where the circumstances were almost entirely similar. —Boston Times.

ANNIHILATION OF SPACE AND TIME.—A few days since, a message was transmitted along the lines of telegraph from Buffalo by the way of New York and Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, a distance of nine hundred and fifty miles by the wires, and an answer returned to the starting point in less than two hours, counting all the detentions it met with at the different stations. Nineteen hundred miles were thus traversed in this short space of time by the message and response.

The editor of the Cincinnati Atlas has been presented with a quill of the Condor of the Andes, which is two feet three inches in length, the barrel six inches long and nearly as large as the forefinger.

There are supposed to be 75,000 Jews in the United States in New York there are about 2,000—in Philadelphia 2,300, and in Baltimore 1800. The whole number in the four quarters of the globe is supposed to be nearly seven millions.

ARMY & NAVY NEWS.

NEWPORT.

SATURDAY, JANUARY, 30, 1847.

We find a letter from Camargo in the Matamoras flag of the 8th inst. from which we copy as follows:

From the most authentic information I have been able to gather from Mexicans, I am strongly in the belief that a battle was fought yesterday two leagues this side of Victoria, between Gen. Quitman, with 2000 volunteers, and Gen. Urrea, with 12,000 regular troops. Col. Crogran is not inclined to credit the report, but I consider the authority pretty good, having conversed with the Mexican who brought the express to Mier. Gen. Taylor is some six days in the rear of Gen. Quitman, with 3000 regular troops. So, if Gen. Quitman should find things too warm for comfort, he can fall back on Gen. Taylor, and their united forces can repel any attack which Urrea may make. Gen. Worth is still at Saltillo, having been reinforced by three regiments of volunteers from Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana. Gen. Wool is in camp, fifteen miles from Saltillo, on the road to San Luis Potosi, waiting orders. Santa Anna can, if deemed expedient, reinforce Urrea, by the Tula Pass, with a large force. Mexicans inform me that such is Santa Anna's intention, thinking to draw Generals Worth and Wool from Saltillo, when he would immediately occupy that place. Fifteen hundred lancers are now hovering around Gen. Wool's encampment, waiting a favorable opportunity to strike.

Mr. Gillespie was released with a number of other prisoners, by order of Santa Anna, and they speak in the highest terms of their treatment by the Mexicans, particularly by a Capt. Gonzales of the 9th cavalry, and an officer who had treated them harshly was deprived of his command and placed under arrest.

The Matamoras Flag has several rumors in relation to the movements of Congress, which had been picked up among the Mexicans at that town. Salas is said to have sent in a message representing the country to be in a deplorable condition, and entirely unable to contend against the United States, and recommending that proposals for negotiations be made. The Flag attaches some importance to this rumor, but with the advice we have here of Mexican feeling in relation to the war, its truth is highly improbable.

Gen. Patterson with his division had arrived at San Fernando on his way to Victoria. A correspondent of the Flag says: "The Ayuntamiento came out one league from town to meet the General and offer him the hospitality of the place, and protested, in words, every disposition to supply his wants, only requiring protection in life and property."

A slip from the New Orleans Picayune of the 19th, twelve o'clock M. furnishes Vera Cruz advices to the 31st December with items from Mexico [similar to the news already received by the steamer Mississippi.] Gomez Farias was sworn into office on the 24th, and assumed the functions of Chief Executive in the absence of Santa Anna. He delivered a short address and pledged himself to prosecute the war with valor and constancy, until justice was acknowledged and the territory evacuated. The election of President was expressly declared to be *ad interim*. Canalezo was appointed Minister of War Zubieta Minister of Finance, Ramirez of Foreign Affairs.

The troops at Vera Cruz were sadly straitened for supplies. The expenses of the army at San Luis were \$377,000 per month. Lizardo is again appointed agent of the Foreign Department. Lopezera is authorized to negotiate a loan of twenty millions in London. The entire army was in great strait for want of provisions. We have no New Orleans papers of the 19th, and no confirmation of the battle near Victoria.

EMBARKATION OF VOLUNTEERS FROM NEW ORLEANS.—The ships Russell Glover, Orford, and Statesman have been chartered and are about sailing with the 1st regiment of the Pennsylvania volunteers. The ships Ondiaka, Archelaus, and Sharon, will convey the Louisiana regiment. The ships Alhambra, Oregon, and Ocean, are chartered, and will soon leave for Mobile, to take on board the South Carolina regiment. Six other ships are engaged to transport the 2d Pennsylvania regiment and the 2d Mississippi regiment, to the seat of war, and will be ready to sail by the time the troops arrive here. These ships are all of the class called by insurance offices, A No. 1. They are well watered and provisioned, and have comfortable berths fitted up in each of them between decks, in order to give each soldier a good berth.

N. O. Picayune, 15th.

The Baltimore Sun states that Mr. Weaver, who offered gratuitously to make a coffin to receive the remains of Col. Watson, has completed his task. The entire coffin is covered with black cloth—the screws of the lid have large heads, silver plated, with the eagle upon each. On the lid is a silver plated shield, with the All Seeing Eye, and the three links emblematic of Odd Fellowship, engraved upon it, with the following: "Col. William H. Watson, born August 30, 1808—killed at the battle of Monterey, Sept. 21, 1846." The head, foot and sides of the coffin are ornamented with the three links of the Order, in silver—and on the sides are four silver-plated handles, for the purpose of carrying it more conveniently. The coffin is trimmed with heavy gold bullion fringe and tassels. It has been made sufficiently capacious to contain the coffin sent out to Mexico for the remains of the deceased hero.

Col. McKenzie, residing near Tallahassee, Tallapoosa county, Ala., was a few days since assaulted by his son, who was drunk and armed with a knife, and received a wound in the neck, which had nearly proved fatal. A prosecution was commenced, and withdrawn on condition that the young man enter the army immediately.

FROM TAMPICO.—The brig Prairie, Captain Clark, arrived yesterday from Tampico, having sailed thence on the 5th inst.—two or three days only later than our former advices. We received no letters or papers by this arrival, but from a letter received by a commercial house, to which we are deeply indebted, we learn a few items of interest.

The most interesting news in the letter touches the election of President and Vice President of Mexico. The letter states that Santa Anna was elected President by a vote of 11 to 9—the vote being according to the constitution of 1824, by States.—This letter states that Gen. Salas was elected Vice President instead of Gomez Farias, as our accounts received by way of Anton Lizardo assured us. The writer of the Tampico letter is an intelligent gentleman, and has access to good Mexican sources of information. His accounts from the capital may not have been so late as those received by the squadron when the Mississippi left for Havana. On the other hand, the election of Gen. Salas would leave the Mexican Government just where it now is, as all Santa Anna's duties as President devolve upon the Vice President while the former is at the head of an army actually in the field.

A Conducta of specie was shortly expected at Tampico from the interior. It was supposed to be money on English account. Since Gen. Shields has been in command of Tampico he has divested the former municipal authorities of their control over the town, and vested their powers in commissioners, who are to look after the safety of property, &c. Mr. P. B. Taylor, of New Orleans, has been appointed one of these commissioners. Gen. Shields is said to have conciliated, to a great extent, the respect and esteem of all classes at Tampico since assuming the command of the city. Business there is represented as very dull. —N. O. Pic.

VESSELS CHARTERED.—The Government has chartered the ship "Remittance," (late of Portland) of Brooklyn, (N. Y.), a splendid ship of about 600 tons at \$3000 per month, for three months; and ship Hamburg, of about 300 tons, at \$1600 per month; bark Baring Brothers, 290 tons, at \$1600 per month. The bark "Huma" is not chartered. It is supposed that these ships will carry all the troops that will be raised here. —Boston Atlas.

The Virginia regiment of volunteers for the war in Mexico sailed from Old Point on Saturday last.

The Havana correspondent of the N. O. Picayune says:

Midshipman Rogers and his companions were in Vera Cruz awaiting his trial as a spy. He will not be sent to Perote. "M. Y. Beach, of the N. Y. Sun, has gone to Mexico per British steamer, with his wife and daughters."

A Vera Cruz paper of the 31st ult. announces that in response to the urgent call from that city, the Governor of Puebla had engaged to remit them \$25,000 very shortly. The troops at Vera Cruz are sadly straitened for supplies.

A vessel slipped into Alvarado during the month of December, and disposed of her cargo for \$40,000.

A division of 5000 troops, of all arms, had been detached from the main body of the enemy to occupy the pass of Tula.

FROM THE CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.—A correspondent of the Albany Atlas, writing from on board the Susan Drew, gives a few items in one of his letters that we do not recollect seeing before.

NOV. 1.—MUTINY ON BOARD.—As I feared, the men have taken the first step towards mutiny. Oct. 29, an order was passed that every man should wash himself twice a week, in a large tub, which was placed forward for that purpose. Consequently, on the evening of the above date, the men of company D, were ordered to strip and wash—they refused. Twelve men were detailed from company I, each man there to wash them. They also refused. They were then put in the guard house. Company D, and company I, 12 men. The guard house would not hold any more, or else some of our company would have gone there too. This was too much; the sport was now to commence. At 12 o'clock, the guard house was torn down, at 4 o'clock, was thrown overboard; not an officer dared to show himself in that part of the ship until the next day, then the whole posse of them were there, but did not say much. At 6 o'clock of that day, the officers seconded by a party of traitors, went below, while most of the men were on deck, and made out to put iron on two of the men who were in the row, but did not get any more of them. They will be kept in irons until they get to Rio, there to be tried by a Court Martial for mutiny.

In a letter from Rio Janeiro, he says:—The police are blacks, dressed in uniform, armed with swords and heavy pistols. The calaboose is guarded by soldiers, and in fact every place of any importance is guarded by them. One of our company, John Whipple by name, got in a scrape last Sunday, in the city, the negro police interfered; he drew his knife and pistol to defend himself, they then put him between a file of men, took his arms away from him and put him in the chain-gang, where he will have to stay for years. The Captain and American Consul did all they could for him, but to no purpose. The men who were to be tried for mutiny were let off by stopping their pay for six months.

A SLAUGHTER OF DOGS.—Some excitement exists in the city of Roxbury, caused by a general poisoning of dogs to the number of about twenty. In most cases they are valuable watch dogs, attached to stables and other places, since the late incendiary attempts in that city; and from this it is inferred that a second systematic attempt is soon to be made by some miscreants to burn the city. The poison used is nuxvomica, enclosed in meat, and though in several cases a close watch has been exercised, none of the poisoners have been caught. Some persons insinuate that the incendiary has greater fear of the dogs than of the watchmen. —Boston Traveller.

The drug store of C. Panknin, at Charleston, was consumed on Wednesday morning, with all its contents. A colored girl, aged 13 years, was consumed in the flames.

BRIGHTON MARKET, MONDAY, JANUARY 26.

(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

At market 250 Beef Cattle, 1500 Sheep, and 100 Swine.

PRICES.

Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with last week, about the same prices were obtained for a like quality—extra \$3; first quality \$5 75; second \$3 a 5 50; third \$4 a 4 75.
Working Oxen.—We noticed a few sales, viz: \$50, \$52, \$75, 80, and \$92 50.
Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$24, \$28, \$30, 31, and \$38.
Sheep.—Sales at 2 25, 2 75, 3 50 \$4, a 4 50 and \$5.
Swine.—One entire lot, more than half Barrows, 1½; and one lot half Barrows, at 4c; one lot selected to peddle 4 and 5c. At retail 5 and 6c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Subject of to-morrow evening's lecture at the Mill street Church:—
Luther's dismissal, condemnation and seizure.
Services commence at 6½ o'clock.

Rev. C. E. FERRY, a converted Jew, is expected to preach at the 2d Baptist Church, to-morrow. Service to commence at the usual hours.

It is expected that the Rev. Mr. GOULD, of Lexington, Ms., will preach for the Central Baptist Church to-morrow. Seats free.

Mr. SOLAN BUSH will deliver a lecture on TEMPERANCE, at the Lecture Room of the Unitarian Church, in Mill street, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1st.

From the Susquehanna Register.

YET ANOTHER.

Although the public have been often imposed upon by patent medicines, yet occasionally a really useful and beneficial medicine is despised, neglected, merely because "found in bad company." I am led to these remarks by a conversation with a friend a few days since. She had been afflicted for several years with a disease of the heart, which had apparently brought her near the grave. One of our most skillful physicians was called, who pronounced her disease incurable. An advertisement of Dr. Jayne's Expectant in the Register, caught the eye of her friends, and a bottle of it was immediately procured in Montrose. Before she had taken it two days, there was an apparent improvement. She has not taken two bottles as yet, but her health has been nearly restored.

I have no personal motive for recommending this medicine, but merely state this fact, hoping that it may meet the eye of some who are laboring under similar diseases, that they may likewise partake of its benefits.

A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

7th mo. 5th, 1840.

For sale in Newport, by R. R. HAZARD.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY BEISS, (of the firm of Coggeshall & Bliss), to Miss MARY E., eldest daughter of Mr. John Langley, all of this place.

Same evening, by the Rev. Mr. Fitten, Mr. OWEN KING, to Miss CATHERINE CONNEY.

In Fall River, 25th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Babitt, Master PHILIP S. TAGGART, of this town, aged nineteen, to Miss MARY ANN MASGRAFT, of Fall River, aged fifteen.

In Taunton, 25th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Malby, Mr. H. N. MANCHESTER, of Providence, to Miss SARAH C., daughter of Hon. James L. Hodges, of Taunton.

At Waupun Fond du lac County, (Wisconsin), on the 24th ult., STEPHEN R. COTTON, Esq., Counsellor at Law, of Greene Bay, (formerly of this town), to Miss CAROLINE H., daughter of Dr. Israel Greene, of the former place.

DEATHS.

In this town, on Monday last, REBECCA OATLEY, wife of Mr. Rowland Oatley, aged 30 years.

In this town, on Thursday last, Mrs. MARY SEED DUNN, aged 88 years, (a native of Devonshire, England, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Dunn.

In this town, on Thursday last, SARAH, daughter of Mr. Zenas L. Hammond, aged 4 years and 8 months.

In Tiverton, 13th inst., Miss MARIA W., daughter of Mr. ELIAZER ALMY, aged 21 years.

At Lockport, N. Y., on Saturday the 16th inst., Mrs. REBECCA W. WOOD, widow of the late Capt. John Wood, formerly of this town, in the 74th year of her age.

In Providence, 22d inst., Miss SOPHIA, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Mason; Miss FANNY M. LEWIS, aged 19 years; 23d, Mrs. JONAS H., wife of Samuel Dodge, aged 33 years; Mrs. ELIZABETH BATES, widow of Capt. Daniel Bates, in her 80th year; 25th, Mrs. LOUISA J. LEWIS, wife of Mr. George W. Lewis, aged 23 years; 26th, Mr. JOSIAH TAYLOR, in the 80th year of his age.

Drowned in the river at New Orleans on the 12th inst., Capt. WM. S. BARKER, of the schooner *Thames*, of this port. Capt. B. fell from the staging of his vessel while in the act of going on board, about 9 o'clock in the evening. His body was recovered the following day.

Capt. B. was a native of this place, where he leaves a wife and three children.

In Lynn, Mr. HOWLAND DAWES, of Windsor, Ms., a graduate of Yale College, Capt. ZACHARIAH ATWELL, aged 67 years. He commanded a vessel at the age of 24, and has crossed the Atlantic 70 times; during which period he never lost a mast or a man.

At Plymouth, on the 19th inst. Mrs. HARRIET MITCHELL, wife of Hon. Nathaniel Morton Davis, aged 50 years.

In Gloucester, Mass., 20th inst., Mrs. JOANNA ANDREWS, aged 102 years on the 11th of October last, old style.

At Point Pleasant on Friday, 15th inst., JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, in his 105th year.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, January 23.

Sch'r Engineer, Whiting, fm Providence for Norfolk.

Sloops Joseph C. Griggs, Gavit, fm New York for Providence; Monitor, Cummings, fm Fall River for New York; Victory, Rhodes, fm Providence for New York.

SUNDAY, January 24.

Bark Reform, Lewis, fm Savannah for Providence.

Sch'r's Gentle, Atwood, fm Norfolk for Providence; Eliza Ann, Holmes, fm Plymouth for N. York; Vesper, Staples, fm Norfolk, for orders.

TUESDAY, January 26.

Sch'r's Robert B. Smith, Smith, fm Providence for New London; Caroline, Baker, fm Boston for Baltimore.

WEDNESDAY, January 27.

Sch'r's Canton, Gilpin, fm Baltimore for Providence; Willow, Otis, fm Providence for North Carolina; Richard Borden, Adams, fm Fall River for Baltimore.

Sloops Ariel, Hatch, fm New York for Fall River; Moses Eddy, Bliven, fm do for New York.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

Spoken January 18th, in lat. 24 30, lon 80, brig Cushunose, (new) Dickman, from Portland, Maine, for Havana. All well.

Sch'r's Brookhaven, Burdick, fm Philadelphia, arr at Mobile 13th inst.

Spoken Jan. 20th, lat. 35 40, lon. 74, brig Anawson, Swasey, hence, for Wilmington, N. C.

Sldm Chardston, 22d inst, Sloop Leader, Riley, for Nassau, N. P.

Bark Huma, Weedon, el'd at Boston 23d inst, for Mobile.

At Havana 13th inst, brig Confidence, Messer, discharging (arr the 7th.)

At Havana same date, brig Lisbon, Smith, w/g cargo, for Wilmington, N. C., in a few days.

Sch'r's Geo. Engle, Smart, arr at Apalachicola 11th, fm Cardenas.

Sldm fm Cardenas about 14th inst, brig Algonquin, Mayberry, for Providence.

Inside the bar at Brazos Jan. 6th, brig Tasso, and sch'r's Warsaw.

Brig Callender, Russell, el'd at New Orleans 16th for Tampico; Martha, Cozens, for Pensacola.

Sloop Kienzi, Durfee, fm Providence, arr at N. York, the 27th.

FOR SALE.

A NEW OX CART, complete, of good stock and workmanship. Apply to

Jan. 30. WM. D. STEWART.

Vulcanism.

Now if my work is not well done, Be sure the money I'll refund; And if it is not done to order, Why then, I'll try again to-morrow.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Newport and its vicinity, that he has a shop in Elm Street, near the corner of Thames and Bridge streets, in which for the future, he will endeavor to perform any work commonly done by those of the profession, upon liberal terms for Cash; or he will barter with the Mechanic or the Yeoman, for any of the various fruits of their labor. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited, and would gratefully be received.

GEORGE G. HULL.

N. B.—Horse shoeing not excepted.

Newport, January 30, 1847.—3m.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm in Portsmouth, owned by the late George Engle, dec'd, containing about 83 Acres of good land, in excellent condition; a large two story dwelling house, two good barns, a milk and ice house, crib, sheds, and other buildings. It is situated on the East side of the Island, about 5 miles from Newport, and near the farms well known as Green Vale and Vaulchase. For terms &c. apply to

SAMUEL ENGS, [Acting Executor.]

The Providence Daily Journal will please copy the above for 3 weeks, and forward bill.

List of Voters for 1847.

THE Town Council of Newport will meet at the Town Hall in Newport, on Monday, February 8th, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of making up the lists of Voters for the town of Newport for 1847. By order:

B. B. HOWLAND, Council Clerk.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,

In General Assembly, January session, A.D. 1847.

UPON the petition of JAMES Y. SMITH, and others, praying for the reasons therein stated, for the passage of an act to incorporate the Rhode Island Magnetic Telegraph Company: *Voted and resolved*, that said petition be received and continued to the next session of this General Assembly, and that the petitioners cause notice of the pending thereof, to be given by publishing a copy of the vote in some newspaper, printed in Newport and Providence for the space of three weeks next after the rising of this General Assembly.

True copy—witness,

HENRY BOWEN, Secretary.

Cheap Cotton Flannel.

TEN pieces Cotton Flannel, of fair quality, at the very low price of 8 cents per yard. For sale by

WM. C. COZZENS, & CO.

January 30.

DOORS! DOORS!

THE subscriber keeps at his shop, No. 17 & 19, Broad-street, over Wm. G. Ward's store, the largest assortment of DOORS ever offered for sale in this town, also Doors, Sashes, Blinds, &c. made to order at the shortest notice. Also, new window exchanges for old second hand sashes. All those in want call and see, and it is then and there the prices shall be made KNOWN UNTO YOU.

SIMON MOFFITT.

January 2d, 1847.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately.

THE lower part of the Gammell House, in Spring Street. For terms apply to

P. P. REMINGTON.

Newport, Jan. 23.

Pew for Sale.

THE PEW No. 112 in the North Isle of the First Baptist Meeting House, (Rev. Mr. Smith's). For terms apply to

CHARLES PECKHAM, Middletown, Jan. 23.

General Brokerage.

THE undersigned for many years past, Cashier of the Merchants Bank, tenders his services to his friends and the public generally, in the purchase and sale of Stocks and Real Estate, in the investment of funds and negotiation of loans. Having been appointed an Auctioneer, he is also prepared to sell Stocks and Real Estate at Auction.

OFFICE No. 41 MARKET STREET.

HENRY P. KNIGHT.

Providence, Jan. 23, 1847.—3w.

Savings' Bank.

A DIVIDEND was declared this day of 2½ per cent, on all sums that have been in for the space of six months, and 14 per cent on all sums that have been in for the space of three months, agreeably to the regulations of the institution, payable on and after Saturday the 10th inst.

C. GYLES, Treasurer.

January 15, 1847.

Bank of Rhode Island.

teen hundred & thirty-three, six hundred dollars.
For wheelwright, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twentieth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

TO THE DELAWARES.
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of third of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of third of September, eighteen hundred and ninety, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the supplemental treaty of twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, stipulated in private and confidential articles of supplemental treaty of twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, one hundred dollars.

For life annuity to three chiefs, stipulated in supplemental article of treaty of twenty-sixth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three hundred dollars.

For the purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of treaty of seventh June eighteen hundred and three, one hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the sixth article of treaty of third of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shops, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty-sections of land, set apart by the treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine for education stipulated in resolution of the Senate of nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

TO THE FLORIDA INDIANS.
For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteenth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, and treaty of ninth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand dollars.

For annuity, for goods, for fifteen years, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two thousand dollars.

For annuity in money, for fifteen years, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three hundred dollars.

For agricultural implements, for five years, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, one thousand dollars.

TO THE IOWAS.
For one year's interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand, five hundred dollars, to be invested at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

TO THE KICKAPOOS.
For limited annuity, for nineteen years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five hundred dollars.

TO THE KANSAS.
For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural assistance, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, one thousand six hundred dollars.

TO THE MIAMIANS.
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-third October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, twenty-five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For one thousand pounds of tobacco, two thousand and twenty dollars.

For one thousand pounds of iron, one thousand pounds of steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-third of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, seven hundred and seventy dollars.

For pay of miller in lieu of gunsmith, stipulated in the fifth article of treaty of sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, six hundred dollars.

For one hundred and sixty bushels of salt stipulated in the fifth article of treaty of sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For education and support of the poor, stipulated in the sixth article of treaty of twenty-third of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.

For the tenth of ten installments, stipulated in second article of treaty of twenty-fourth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, ten thousand dollars.

For the ninth of ten installments, stipulated in third article of treaty of sixth November, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, twelve thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

For the sixth of twenty installments, stipulated in second article of treaty of twenty eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For payment in lieu of laborers, stipulated in sixth article of treaty of twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For agricultural assistance, stipulated in the fifth article of treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, two hundred dollars.

TO THE KEELE RIVERS—MIAMIANS.
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of August, seventeen hundred & ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of first August, eighteen hundred & ninety-five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent annuity stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth September, eighteen hundred and ninety, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For two blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel &c., for shops, four hundred and forty dollars.

For purchase of provisions, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars.

For two thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars.

For farming utensils, cattle, &c. stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five hundred dollars.

For thirty barrels of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and fifty dollars.

TO THE OMAHAS.
For blacksmith and assistant, for ten years and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, five hundred dollars.

TO THE OTTOWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, thirty thousand dollars.

For interest, to be paid annually, on two hundred thousand dollars as annuity, per Senate resolution, twelve thousand dollars.

For education for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five thousand dollars.

For missions for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars.

For vaccine matter, medicines, and pay of physician, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars.

For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand dollars.

For six thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For one hundred barrels of salt for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For five hundred fish barrels for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six hundred and fifty dollars.

For three blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For iron, steel, &c., for shops, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For gunsmith at Ma kine, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six hundred dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of two farmers and assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, sixteen hundred dollars.

For pay of two mechanics, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twelve hundred dollars.

TO THE OTTOWAS AND MISSOURIANS.
For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements for ten years, from eighteen hundred and forty, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of [of the treaty] of twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, five hundred dollars.

For education, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, five hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for ten years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For two farmers for five years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, twelve hundred dollars.

TO THE OSAGES.
For interest, at five per centum, on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, the valuation of fifty-four sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-five for education, per resolution of the Senate of nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twenty thousand dollars.

For support of two smiths' establishments, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twenty thousand dollars.

For pay of two millers, for fifteen years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twelve hundred dollars.

For pay of 2 assistant millers for eleven years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, four hundred and fifty dollars.

TO THE OTTOWAS.
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and ninety, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth of November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, one thousand dollars.

TO THE POTTAWATOMIES.
For permanent annuity stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and ninety, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity stipulated in the third article of the treaty of second October, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty-two years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred dollars.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one thousand dollars.

For purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, one hundred and forty dollars.

For purchase of one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, six hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For purchase of provisions, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars.

For two thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars.

For farming utensils, cattle, &c. stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five hundred dollars.

For thirty barrels of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and fifty dollars.

TO THE OMAHAS.
For blacksmith and assistant, for ten years and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

hundred pounds of iron, and three hundred and fifty pounds of steel, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred dollars.

TO THE POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON.
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

TO THE POTTAWATOMIES OF THE PRAIRIE.
For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, fifty thousand dollars.

For life annuity to two chiefs, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars.

TO THE POTTAWATOMIES OF THE WABASH.
For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars.

TO THE POTTAWATOMIES OF INDIANA.
For education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand dollars.

TO THE PIANKESHAW.
For permanent annuity, per fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, per third article of the treaty of thirtieth December, eighteen hundred and five, three hundred dollars.

TO THE PAWNEES.
For agricultural implements for five years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of ninth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand dollars.

TO THE QUAPAWS.
For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand dollars.

For education, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of farmer, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

TO THE SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK.
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

TO THE SENECA OF NEW YORK.
For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars.

TO THE SIOUX OF MISSISSIPPI.
For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fifth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fifth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred dollars.

For interest on investment in stock, at five per centum, on three hundred thousand dollars, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For purchase of medicines, agricultural implements and stock, support of farmers, physicians, blacksmiths, and for other beneficial objects, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For purchase of provisions, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five thousand five hundred dollars.

TO THE YANCON AND SANTI SIOUX.
For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, four hundred dollars.

TO THE SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.
For interest on investment in stock, at five per centum on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

TO THE SACS AND FOXES OF MISSISSIPPI.
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for thirty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, eight hundred dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For gunsmith for thirty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, eight hundred dollars.

For forty barrels of salt for thirty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars.

For forty kegs of tobacco for thirty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for ten years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on investment in stock, at five per centum on two hundred thousand dollars, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on investment in stock, at five per centum on eight hundred thousand dollars, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.

TO THE SHAWNEES.
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, one hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventh November, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventh November, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventh November, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, eight hundred and forty dollars.

TO THE SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, one hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventh November, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of eighth August, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars.

TO THE SENECA AND SHAWNEES.
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

TO THE SENECA.
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of miller, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six hundred dollars.

TO THE WYANDOTS.
For permanent annuity in lieu of all former annuities, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the seventh March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

The balance due the Wyandots on the valuation of their improvements on the lands of Ohio and Michigan, ceded by the Wyandots to the United States according to the appraisement made by Moses J. Kirby and John Walker, pursuant to the fifth article of the treaty made between the United States and the Wyandots at Upper Sandusky, March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, the sum of fifty seven thousand ninety four dollars and twenty four cents, in addition to the sums of money heretofore appropriated, which are also directed to be paid, the provision to the appropriation made at the session of Congress in eighteen hundred and forty four to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, That the money herein or heretofore appropriated for the payment of the appraised value of the Wyandot improvements shall be paid by an Agent of the United States to the several individual Indian claimants in person, or in the event of the death of any of the original claimants, then to his family, and to no other person or persons whatsoever.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the tenth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For purchase of iron and steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For the support of blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron, steel, &c. for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, five hundred dollars.

TO THE WAAS.
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty with them of the second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three thousand dollars.

TO THE WINNEBAGOES.
For limited annuity for thirty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty with them of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, eighteen thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for twenty-seven years stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the fifteenth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars.

For the purchase of fifty barrels of salt, for thirty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purchase of three thousand pounds of tobacco, for thirty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the support of three blacksmiths and assistants, for thirty years stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For the purchase of iron, steel &c. for shops, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For pay of laborer, and for oxen, for thirty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and sixty five dollars.

For the purpose of education for twenty seven years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.

For the support of six agriculturalists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, for twenty seven years, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the pay of two physicians, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars.

For interest on investment in stock, at five per cent